pesos ($1,000,000,000) in the Philippines. Eliminating from Philippine expenditures American military and naval expenses, the total would be reduced by at least one-half. Also, while the Philippines has enjoyed the advantages of a favorable trade balance, the United States has actually gained millions of dollars from its exports to the Islands. Probably a fair deduction would be that Americans and Filipinos alike have benefited from their reciprocal relations.

One could go on indefinitely naming and analyzing American contributions to Philippine progress. With reference to this progress, every American official would of course generously concede that it could not have been obtained without Filipino cooperation. Had the Filipino leaders balked, little could have been done for their people. It was by combined American incentive and Filipino backing and capacity that so much was accomplished for the good of the Islands within a comparatively short span of years.

The American and Filipino peoples have been in contact for less than forty years. That is a brief period as time is counted in universal history. Yet no one can review the achievements of American stay in the Philippines without granting it to be a signal triumph over unusual difficulties.

The American regime was immeasurably the best government that the Philippines has ever known. It does not suffer by comparison with the administrations of the

Dutch in Java, the English in India, the French in Indo-China, and the Japanese in Formosa. Or to bring the parallelism nearer home, no city, county, or state within the United States has a system of government better concentrated or more harmoniously and efficiently administered than the Philippines has had.